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TERRORISTS' BLOOD BATH THREAT

PACIFIC IS. TRUSTEESHIP

Objections By Britain, Russia

Washington, Feb. 6. Russia and Britain have notified the United States that they desire to defer the final disposition of Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific until the Japanese treaty is negotiated.

In separate statements, Moscow and London informed the State Department that they objected to the United States plan of placing the islands under strategic trusteeship with the United Nations. The United States, which made the plans public last autumn during the United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York, had planned to present its proposal formally to the Security Council which has jurisdiction over strategic trusteeships.

In addition to the British and Russian objections to any pre-treaty settlement of the mandated island question, Australia has proposed that the problem be deferred until the Japanese peace conference.

Some of the countries seeking postponement raised any objections to the specific plan submitted by the United States to continue occupation of the islands pending final disposition.—United Press.

POLITICAL SQUABBLE

Honolulu, Feb. 7. The former Japanese mandated islands which American forces captured at heavy cost of blood are being booted into the political arena for a showdown fight over which United States government agency shall hold control.

While no agreement has been reached with the United Nations on the future of these islands there is every indication the Americans intend to stay.

The only question seems to be what agency shall control the islands, scattered across the vast Pacific to the Asiatic mainland.

A bill recently introduced in the United States Congress would turn control of the Marshalls, Marianas, and Carolines with their more than 50,000 population over to the Interior Department.

Secretary Krug of the Department will be coming westward later this month to visit the territory, then will journey to Guam, perhaps Samoa to look over the situation.

Another school of congressional thought would group the islands into newly created territory of the Pacific.

The Navy, currently in control, hopes to continue without severance of military and civil administration.

Admiral John H. Towers, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, wants his successor Vice-Admiral Louis E. Denfeld to be named Governor-General of all former mandated islands with both military and civil authority delegated to him.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

Britain's Economic Crisis

THE White Paper published on Britain's economic position heavily under-scores what has now become a truism—that winning the peace is harder than winning the war. We in Hongkong, as well as the rest of the world, have long known that the men, women and children who so courageously fought and won the Battle of Britain, have since undergone post-war trials sufficient to tax their fortitude to the limit. They have had to work as hard, with less to eat; they have suffered two cruelly severe winters and an unbearably summer that ruined much of their precious harvest; tens of thousands are still without homes; food queues continue. And now, almost like a Machiavellian gesture, comes the White Paper which bluntly tells the people of England that unless they are prepared to work much harder, they face reduced standards of living, and the country, financial

By inference the White Paper blames the workers of Britain for the fact that they have done no better than reach pre-war level of production and export. By unvarnished statement it seeks to establish that only through the concentrated efforts of manpower can the minimum production objective be reached. These are challenging and provocative statements to make to the people who put the Labour Party into power. Many there are who will fiercely argue that it is the domestic political policy of the government that has chiefly contributed to the present situation; that the continued war-time official control of industry, commerce and finance is the root cause of the evil. But there are political arguments which tend to ignore certain basic facts. Firstly, that Britain, as a result of a war she helped so much to win, became a debtor nation; secondly, that although her responsibilities have in no way decreased she has, in the economic world, had to start once again from scratch; thirdly, her technically trained manpower has been gravely depleted by the war and is not easily to be replaced; fourthly there is a world-wide shortage of raw materials, having the same effect on Britain's productive powers as a locked brake on a car.

Obviously intended to shake the British worker out of any complacency from which he might suffer, the White Paper is deliberately dark and foreboding. It does not, for instance, give any credit to the proven resiliency of the British people; of their tenacity when facing a crisis and their will to overcome obstacles. But it is knowledge of these characteristics which encourage the belief that the tributes, "This was their finest hour," will become just as applicable in 1947 as in 1940.

Creech Jones's Disclosure

London, Feb. 6. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, told the House of Commons to-day that Palestine terrorist organisations had threatened to turn Palestine into a blood bath if the sentence of death against the extremist, Dov Gruner, is carried out.—United Press.

BOMB IN PATRIARCHATE

Jerusalem, Feb. 6. The Greek Orthodox Patriarch, M. Thordoritis, received a telephone call last night in which a mysterious voice said, "We placed a bomb in your patriarchate because the Christians are helping the Jews to take this country away from us."

The police rushed to the Greek Patriarchate in the old city and found a bomb which they exploded where it caused no harm.

The Patriarch told an official who saw him to-day that he was worried about more such attacks because, he said, "there are fanatics everywhere in every nation."

The police have not yet officially announced the incident.—United Press.

EVACUATION CONTINUES

Cairo, Feb. 6. British evacuees, mostly women and children, continued to arrive from Palestine on Thursday. About 1,000 are now quartered in a desert camp on the outskirts of Cairo's fashionable suburb of Mendi.

Camps officers said that the youngest evacuees were three weeks old baby, and six weeks old twins.

Women voluntary workers helped troops in settling the evacuees into the camp which was formerly used by New Zealand forces while German prisoners of war delivered luggage to each hut.

For the moment evacuees are confined to camp but officials said they were now working out a system of identification cards acceptable to the Egyptian Government which would permit them to visit Meadi, Cairo and the vicinity. The camp officials said they did not know how long the evacuees would remain.

One mother of three children showed correspondents her quarters—a large room containing four single beds, a table and chairs. She and other evacuees eat in messes which have been set up.

The evacuees have quickly adjusted themselves. Children's laundry fluttered from a string of lines in front of most huts.

Small children appeared to regard the area as just one huge sand castle and, as one officer put it, most of them have taken the evacuation as a big adventure.

Special baby food is being issued and the NAAFI is generously stocked. About 100 men are among the evacuees. An officer estimated that between 1,000 and 2,000 are expected to arrive from Palestine.—Associated Press.

Rain-Making In Australia

Sydney, Feb. 6. Rain streamed from clouds West of the Blue Mountains, 50 miles from Sydney, Wednesday after they were treated by a team from the Council for scientific and industrial research scientists flying in a Royal Australian Air Force Liberator.

The rain-makers refused to jubilate, however, explaining that although the results were satisfactory, much work lay ahead before a definite announcement of success could be made.

Dr E. B. Kraus said "We now know full well that we can produce good rain given favourable cloud formations, but nobody has the foggiest idea how often we can be successful. This is essential before we can say whether it is an economical proposition." Dr Kraus pointed out that conditions necessary are a very deep cloud heavy with water reaching several thousand feet above the freezing level, and added "as this is a basic requirement, rain making in central Australia is out of the question.—Associated Press.

ALLOCATION OF COAL

To Be Debated By Commons

London, Feb. 6. A piquant situation arose in the House of Commons to-day when the Labour Minister, Mr. Ellis Smith, supported by Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden, forced the Government, amid Opposition cheers to give time for a debate to-morrow on the recent allocation of coal to industry, which he said had resulted in the closing of works and factories, short time and unemployment.

The Minister responsible for the allocation of coal to industry is Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, under whom Mr. Ellis Smith served as Parliamentary secretary until he resigned on differences of opinion in January 1946.

At question time Mr. Ellis Smith asked why plans had not been made to meet the situation. Why was industry not consulted or informed and why were plans announced before details had been worked out.

He asked his successor, Mr. J. W. Belcher, who was replying for Sir Stafford Cripps, whether he was aware that a breakdown in administration and organisation had caused great consternation in industrial centres. He demanded an assurance that steps would be taken immediately to deal with this situation and prevent its recurrence.

YIELDS TO PRESSURE

Dissatisfied with Mr. Belcher's replies which included a denial that there was a breakdown in organisation, Mr. Smith said he would raise the matter again and move an adjournment of the House to discuss "a definite matter of urgent public importance."

If successful this would have meant breaking into to-day's Parliamentary business with an immediate debate on the coal situation. The Speaker, however, decided against this. At this point Mr. Smith was supported by Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden and others in pressure for a debate to-morrow and eventually Mr. Arthur Greenwood, the acting Leader of the House, agreed. He said the Government had desired to shirk a debate and would meet the challenge from whichever side it came on the broad coal issue.

He insisted, however, that to-morrow's ordinary business should be dealt with first.

Mr. Greenwood gave an assurance that he would do his best to have all responsible ministers present for the debate.

Footnote: The reasons given for Mr. Ellis Smith's resignation from Sir Stafford Cripps' department included the assertion that austerity was being overdone and that the cotton and pottery industries ought to be assisted more. He favoured the nationalisation of the cotton industry.—Reuter.

NEW US ENVOY FORECAST

London, Feb. 6. The Evening Standard gave prominence to the news of Mr. Max Gardner's death to-day and credited "observers at Washington" with the prediction that President Truman would nominate Mr. James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, as United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James.—United Press.

MAN CONFESSES TO BE "VAMPIRE"

New Deal For Farmers & Consumers

Debate On Food

Opening the debate on the world food situation, Mr. J. H. Wilson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works, to-day said the report of the Food and Agriculture Organisation Preparatory Commission represented a new deal for the world's farmers and food consumers.

"This report aims at ensuring that shortage of food for the ordinary people of the world comes to an end as production increases," Mr. Wilson said.

He compared the report with Britain's Agriculture Bill, which is now in the Committee after its second reading.

"To-day we are debating a report designed to provide an international background against which our national policy and that of other countries would be set," he said.

Mr. Wilson declared that one of the most important steps to be taken was to assist farmers so their increased output would not result in a collapse of food prices as it did before the war. He said food producers feared food surpluses.

"The British Government has no intention of going into agreements on the basis of excessive prices from the beginning of the agreement and certainly has no intention of maintaining indefinitely prices on the world markets to-day."

According to Mr. Wilson, the report represented the unanimous agreement of nations and was a real hope "that we shall go forward to something very different from what we know before the war."

BRITAIN'S CONSUMPTION

The Minister of Food, Sir John Strachey, told the House that Britons were consuming only seven per cent less food per capita than before the war.

In winding up the debate on the world food situation, Mr. Strachey conceded, however, that there was immense redistribution within the slight decrease in consumption.

He said the food price index had risen 22 per cent over the pre-war figure, compared with 200 per cent after world War I when there were not the present strict Government price controls and subsidies.

Sir John warned against driving too hard a bargain for wheat with exporting countries, on the grounds that such action would drive farmers out of business or force them to burn their supplies rather than submit to ruinous prices.

Mr. A. E. Baldwin (Conservative) attacked Government's anti-inflation food subsidies programme.

"The way to face this situation is to encourage the home producer in this country," he said, "so that in the next two or three years the output of farm produce can be raised to a very large extent. I do not think the Americans will want to give us another loan when they know what we are doing with this one. We are borrowing money from them, buying food with it, bringing it here and selling it at less than it costs on the other side."—United Press.

Security Council Compromises

New York, Feb. 6. Russian and American compromises are beginning to break up the Security Council deadlock on disarmament procedure.

The United States delegates, Mr. Warren Austin, and Russia's M. Andrei Gromyko have tentatively agreed on all points except one as the six-nation committee mapped the manner in which disarmament should be tackled.

The Committee met again to-day to seek an agreement on the single disputed point remaining—the exact instructions it should give to the Proposed Disarmament Commission.

The United States insisted on the statement that work would not duplicate the work of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. Russia objected, M. Gromyko urged that such a statement was not necessary. When a final compromise is reached, the Committee's recommendations will be sent to the full Security Council.

Attacks Four Women

Paris, Feb. 6. The police said that Andre Felix, 25-year-old gardener and former Axis collaborator, confessed to-day that he was the "Vampire" who mauled and bit four women in the Paris suburb of Rueil, terrorising the inhabitants.

Felix, who was sentenced to national indigence in 1945 for intelligence with the Gestapo, broke down and confessed to the last of the four attacks late this afternoon, the police said. They quoted him as sobbing, "I did it. Something inside me made me do it."

The attack was that of January 19 on pre-Adelaide Gordon, stenographer, confronted by Miles Gordon, who said she recognised him. Felix confessed, the police said.

"I attacked her, then left her unconscious in the street," Felix was quoted as saying. "Riding home on my bicycle, I suddenly realised I had her clothes and handbag in my hand. I threw them off the side of the road."

The police said all the other victims also identified Felix and he confessed to attacking them. The victims were Madame Suzanne Varrichon, 25-year-old saleswoman attacked on the night of October 10; Madame Suzanne Carron, handsome hospital nurse bitten and mauled unconscious on the night of December 19; and 35-year-old Madame Raymond Perrault, similarly attacked on January 15.

"The police said Felix would be taken to Versailles to-morrow and probably be given a psychiatric examination.—United Press.

Nazi Plan To Assassinate Stalin

London, Feb. 6. A plan to assassinate Generalissimo Stalin by the Special Duty Service of the German Luftwaffe, flying in patched-up British and United States aircraft, was disclosed by the British Air Ministry to-day.

The information released by the Ministry was obtained from captured top secret documents and from information supplied by Colonel Baumbach, former commander of the Special Duty Service.

"Details of this attempt will never be known," said the Air Ministry spokesman.

In addition to their plans to kill the Soviet leader, the Special Duty Service explored the possibilities of flights to the United States, which never got beyond the stage of discussion, and organised the wholesale dropping of agents in Russia, France, Britain and Italy.

The peak month for agent dropping was July, 1944, when more than 200 were dropped and over an eight-month period more than 600 men and women were landed.

Some of the aircraft used on these flights were patched-up Flying Fortress and Liberators, which had crashed in Germany.

The Air Ministry stated: "One of the last assignments given to Kampf Geschwader 200 was the evacuation of important persons from Berlin. After this, they tried to find 1,000 radio operators for underground work with Werewolves, but this plan failed miserably."

The Service had a "Suicide Squad" which piloted rockets on the initial stage of their flights to Britain, bailing out after setting the steering mechanism.

Baumbach was a stunt flyer well-known in aviation circles.—Reuter.

Proposed Limit To Presidency

Washington, Feb. 6. The House passed and sent to the Senate legislation proposing a constitutional amendment to limit the Presidency to two terms.

The vote was 225-121—more than the two-thirds majority which was required.

With two-thirds approval by the Senate, the measure would go to the States for ratification.

The House defeated proposed changes in the bill, which was sponsored by the House Judiciary Committee chairman and which had strong Republican backing.—United Press.

Court Martial Decisions

Kassassin, Feb. 6. A British Court Martial, here on Thursday, after an eight-day trial of 10 soldiers charged with conspiracy for mutiny, acquitted four of the defendants. They are Privates W. O'Neill, A. E. Jones, J. Carson and Corporal G. W. Lamont.

Convictions were recorded against the remaining six, but the Court said that its findings would not be promulgated until confirmation by high authority.

The six convicted are: Sergeant R. F. Hughes, Corporal C. H. Walker, Lance Corporals W. J. Bradley, C. Pountney, D. F. Street and Private H. A. Moore.—Associated Press.

GUILTY OF CONTEMPT

Sequel To Fight In Commons

London, Feb. 6. The Communist Member of Parliament, Mr. Phil Piratin, who struck the Press Association Parliamentary reporter T. D. Lucy in an incident in the House of Commons cafeteria on December 19 was to-day declared by the Committee of Privileges to be "guilty of gross contempt of the House."

The Committee also found Lucy's demand for an explanation an hour and a half later was "couched in provocative terms" and that he had insulted Mr. Piratin. They therefore found him guilty of "contempt of the House."

As both had apologised at a very early stage the Committee recommended "the dignity of the House would be vindicated and safeguarded by the House expressing its extreme displeasure at incidents and recording such displeasure."

The blow struck by Mr. Piratin was "the most serious feature of the whole affair," the Committee ruled. "Lucy's conduct before Mr. Piratin struck him was improper but we recommend the House to take a lenient view as he had received some provocation," the Committee said, referring to the altercation in which Mr. Piratin said: "Shut your mouth" and Lucy replied "and shut yours."

On the night of the incident Mr. Piratin told the House Lucy had "insulted me and insulted my race."—Reuter.

New Peace Offer By Viet Namh

FIVE CONDITIONS

Paris, Feb. 6. The permanent Viet Namh delegation in Paris offered the French Government to-day concrete proposals for an immediate end to the bloody revolt in Indo-China.

In a public communique, the delegation laid out a plan to end the fighting which has gone on since December 19, but the communique concluded: "No other solution can bring peace."

The plan called for:

1. Immediate cessation of hostilities.
2. Immediate appointment of armistice commissions.
3. Immediate evacuation of all troops to areas defined by the records of March and April, 1946.
4. Stoppage of troops shipments to Indo-China.
5. Opening of negotiations between French officials and Ho Chi-minh's Viet Namh government as the basis of these accords.

Reports from the war-torn colony gave no indication that the Viet Namhese were slackening the fight. Dispatches reported attacks on the French along the Hanoi-Haliphong road and near Phomglo. The Agency France Presse said Viet Namh artillery was in operation in the Nam Dinh sector and five miles south of Hanoi at Dai.

The Agency also said Viet Namh forces encircled Hanoi continued "infiltration attempts" in groups of as large as 50 men.—United Press.

Plane Crashes Near Madrid

London, Feb. 6. Portuguese airport officials report that the Cuban airliner, Ruta de Colon, en route from Lisbon to Madrid, crashed in the vicinity of Avila Province, west of Madrid.

Twelve persons were aboard including five American crew members. Madrid civil aviation officials announced that the last word received from the liner was when it was 100 miles from Madrid and said it was about to make a forced landing.

The fate of the passengers is not known.—United Press.

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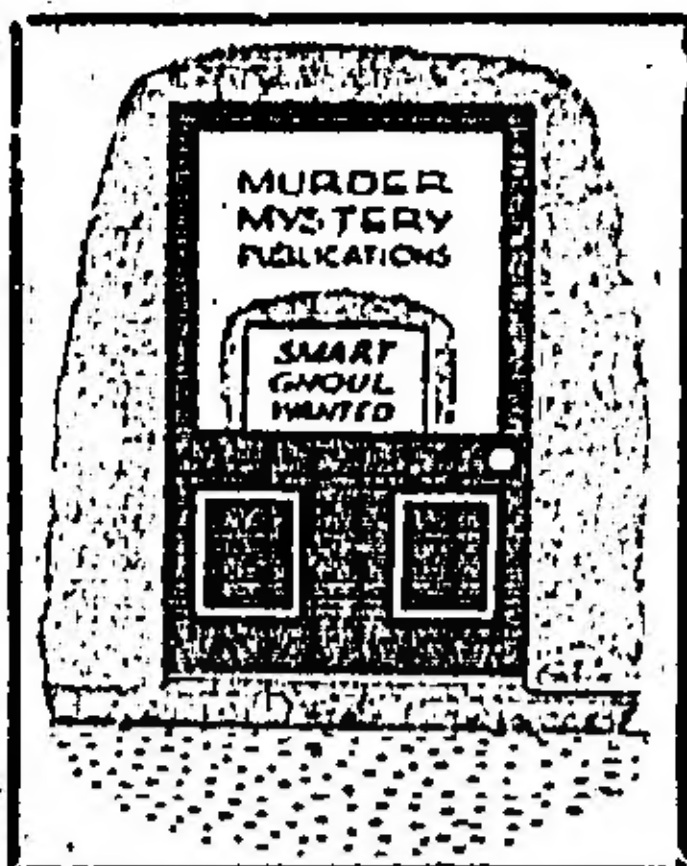
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My point of view

By ERNEST THURTELL, MP

WHAT is the moral of the latest unofficial strike of the executives of all unions should speed up the machinery for the settlement of grievances. In almost every case the reason given for these unhappy affairs is delay in dealing with grievances. And facts have been adduced to support the contention.

Trade union leaders want to help the Government, want to maintain discipline over their members, and do not want deliberately to make the general public suffer.

A quickening of the machinery of negotiation would help them in all three matters.

LORD MONTGOMERY is, we know, a remarkable personality. By all accounts his visit to Moscow was a great success.

However much or little diplomatic significance it may have had, it should certainly help to promote good feeling between the Russian and British armies.

But the way of friendship with Russia is hard.

Right on the heels of the Montgomery fraternisation comes the disturbing article from the Russian official Pravda, making the astonishing suggestion that Mr. Bevin by his recent broadcast on British foreign policy, had in effect repudiated the Anglo-Russian Alliance.

The charge has been mildly and politely rebutted by an anonymous Foreign Office spokesman. Such mere language is ineffectual, and will not impress the Russians.

The distortion of the meaning of the Foreign Secretary's words is grotesque, and should be denounced accordingly.

To adopt a celebrated remark of the Duke of Wellington, a newspaper which believes that will believe any damned thing.

A GENERAL election has taken place in Poland. According to the Yalta Agreement of the three Great Powers this was to be a "free and unfettered" election, but reports make clear that it was nothing of the kind.

The fact is that the Polish Government, under Communist control, is using all its resources to stifle and handicap opposition, and this makes the election a mockery so far as freedom to express opinion is concerned.

It may be asked: What is the use of worrying about this undemocratic terrorism? What can Britain and America do when they see the Yalta Agreement thus flouted? Probably nothing, except make protests which will be ignored.

Yet in the interests of truth our people should not be duped into believing that the Polish election was anything but a hollow and tragic farce.

Helpless we may be to right the wrong. But let us not be fooled as well.

The Duchess of Atholl, in the days of the Spanish civil war, was a great champion of the Republican side.

So strongly did she feel that there was the side of freedom that, Conservative though she was, she resigned her seat in Parliament on the issue.

But, alas, circumstances alter cases. When she fought for Spanish democracy our Communists delighted in her.

Now her fight for democracy in Poland leaves them cold.

ANNIE HOLLIDAY is a dumpy, grey-haired spinster, middle-aged and hard-working. She lives with her sister in Dudley-drive, Morden, Surrey. She has never travelled outside England, and sees little prospect of ever doing so, and yet she is thinking of South Africa, and in her mind she travels there on the royal tour.

Sitting at her work bench she thinks of Table Mountain as the royal visitors will see it, covered with its froth of clouds, its massive wooded slopes gleaming a score of different colours.

Then Annie shakes herself from dreams woven from books and goes on working: tacking, sewing, machining. She made the dresses the Queen will wear on the royal tour. "My work," says Annie, "is the romance of my life."

Twenty-three years ago she came, a young girl, to work for the creators of the Queen's fashions. To-day she is one of their most expert workers, and for seven years she has been entrusted with the job of making the Queen's clothes.

A Secret

"Of course," says Annie, "it wouldn't do for me to talk too much about my job. But I do feel proud to think of all the admiring eyes that will look at my handiwork."

Usually I keep it a secret that I make the Queen's dresses because everybody in Morden might want me to make for them if they knew. "I'll go to the cinema and see the newsreels of the royal tour and I'll have a special thrill when I see the Queen wearing one of the dresses I have made for her."

HE LEADS 4,000 TO SOUTH POLE

HE is the only man to have flown over both North and South Poles. He has been officially cited 22 times for bravery and conspicuous conduct.

HE stayed alone in a 9 x 13 ft. hut throughout an entire Antarctic winter of perpetual night. He has written five "best-seller" travel books.

HE is 58-year-old Rear-Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd, to-day commander of the biggest assault ever made on a Polar region.

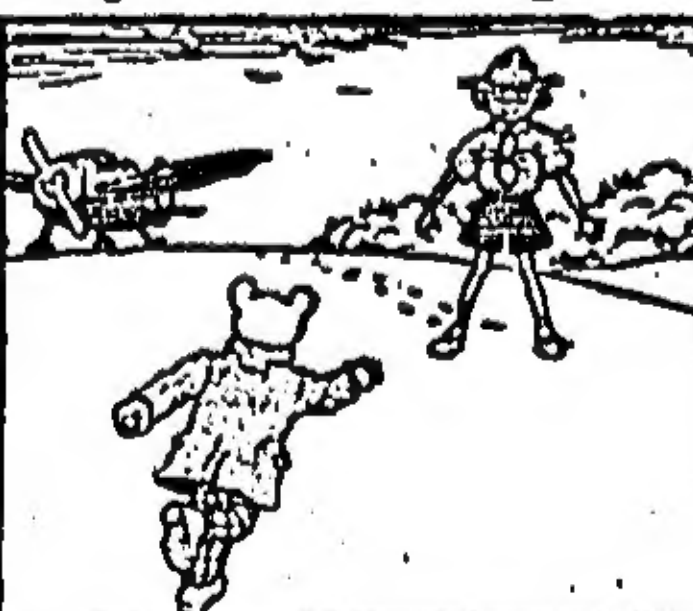
HE has said: "Of all the continents, Antarctica is the fairest, white and unspoiled, spacious and austere, fashioned in the clean anti-septic quarries of an ice age." He believes immense deposits of coal and minerals lie in the mountains there under the ice crust. But he says: "Such are the difficulties of reaching them, they might as well be on the moon."

HE looks on Antarctica mainly as a base for studying weather, the Northern Lights, and the mechanism of an ice age in action.

HE uses tractors, airplanes, helicopters, but says the Eskimo husky is still the one absolutely reliable means of Polar travel.

HE has named hundreds of thousands of square miles of the earth's surface after his wife Marie, whom he married when he was 27.

Rupert and Ninky—29



Running to where the plane has landed, Rupert sees a little figure like a Boy Scout alighting just as Edward described. "Oh, please," he cries, "who are you? Where are you from? Have you got my donkey Ninky?" The little figure stares. "Donkey Ninky?" he says. "I did find a donkey yesterday with flowers all over him, but you weren't there. Is his name Ninky? How topping!" "Yes, but he's mine," says Rupert anxiously. "Where is he? Is he still in your little plane over there?"

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They paved the way for the Royal tour

By WARWICK CHARLTON

LEONARD LEWIS has been worrying about mops, cups, camp beds and Kings. He has been worrying about these and other things for the last five months. He is in charge of the outside recording staff of the BBC and he has made all the arrangements for us to hear what the royal tour sounds like on its 25,000-mile journey.

Bee Hive-lane, Ilford, Essex, where Leonard lives with his wife and seven-year-old son, saw little of him while he was doing his back-room part of the royal tour. He slips through the 62-page itinerary of the royal programme and he says:

"What a plan! Do you know what the King and Queen and the two Princesses will be doing on April 27? At 3.15 they will leave the town hall in Cape Town. At 3.50 they will board the Vanguard for England. At 4 o'clock they will be leaving."

Leonard has fitted out three mobile recording units for the tour. They are self-contained homes and workshops.

You rarely hear the names of Leonard and his kind, but they are the technicians who brought the war in sound to your radio at home. And when you listen to the cheering crowds greeting the battleship Vanguard and its royal visitors during the first hectic days in Cape Town, Leonard and his team will be recording it all.

Through them you will travel in sound through the Cape hinterland, the vineyards and farms. You will be linked with the pageantry of February 21 and when the King opens the South African Parliament and delivers a speech from the throne; March 13 when the royal party will be in semi-tropical Natal;

the visit to the battlefields of Ladysmith; March 20 when they will enter the city of Durban; March 27 when they will travel through the native territory of Swaziland to the great game reserves of the Kruger National Park.

Many weeks and months later you will be listening to a radio play and hear sound effects—wild animals roaring, the cheers of a crowd, the songs of native warriors, and all these, too, will be part of the bag Leonard and his men will have gained on the royal tour through the Dominion of South Africa.

Abe's job

MIRIAM and Abe Bloomberg are thinking of a long time ago. Soon they will be receiving the King and Queen and the two Princesses.

Abe Bloomberg, respected Cape Town solicitor, and his wife Miriam will be the first people to welcome the Royal Family to South Africa.

Abe is the Mayor of Cape Town, Miriam, his wife, the mayoress. Both their parents emigrated from Russia 50 years ago to South Africa to start a new life in a new world. Today Abe and Miriam are the first citizens of Cape Town.

Abe says: "The evening the family party arrives there will be a procession through the principal streets. There will be a state banquet at the City Hall."

Miriam says: "I am thinking about clothes. If the Queen arrives in the morning it will be a hot summer's day, and I can just wear something cool. For the banquet I can wear an evening frock. It is really difficult to get clothes here—the sort of clothes that can be worn at a state function."



Four thousand men, 12 ships and Rear-Admiral Richard Byrd are making the greatest ever assault on the South Pole.

shoes—but leaves nothing to chance in preparing his expeditions. Says "A Micawber is soon brought up hard in the Polar regions."

HE is still human enough, however, to make mistakes. During his winter vigil, he once locked himself out of his shelter in a blizzard. Only the chance discovery of a space outside saved him from death by freezing.

HE is now making his fourth trip to Antarctica at the head of 4,000 men and 12 ships, including an aircraft carrier, a submarine and destroyers.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1947, by Ely Culbertson)

It isn't usually a good idea for a bridge player to go star-gazing while he's bidding a slam hand, but in today's deal North's mental lapse had a good result.

North-South vulnerable.
North: 643, 1062, AKQJ, AJ6
West: QDB43, 1098, Q10972, 854
East: AK8752, J852, 454

Clearly he would have to lead dummy's two remaining spades for finesses; and then he would have to enter dummy a third time to be able to lead through at the twelfth trick. He could get three additional entries to dummy only by taking a finesse in clubs at the appropriate time.

Having planned his play, South cashed the top hearts, entered dummy with a diamond and took a second spade finesse. He then successfully finessed dummy's club jack and took a third spade finesse. Next he entered dummy with the club ace, discarded the losing heart on a top diamond and then discarded the club king on the fourth good diamond. With only two cards in each hand, dummy was on lead; and South was able to take a trumpless trump finesse through East to make his grand slam.

making a final decision. South couldn't imagine what his partner meant but decided it must indicate a strong hand, so he tried the grand slam. East cautiously refrained from doubling, hoping to defeat seven spades but not confident of setting seven to three.

West opened the ten of diamonds, and dummy won with the jack. Declarer looked at the dummy disgustedly for a moment and then tried the spade finesse. When West discarded a heart, South did some careful thinking.

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Then Abe, the mayor, broke in over the telephone to tell me "I am hoping to present my son, Jonathan and David, to the Royal Family. You know, the citizens of Cape Town are so proud that the mother city of South Africa will be the first to receive the visitors."

"You know, this visit is going to be a great thing politically for South Africa—all parties, all races, all colours are united to welcome them. To us the Royal Family represent the people of England: in all their dignity and with all the happiness of family life."

He'll 'bat'

JERRAM, the supreme gentleman's gentleman, is the King's valet. He packs the scores of uniforms, orders and decorations for the tour.

Tall and good-looking, Jerram has the figure of a Guardsman and that is what he was during the war. When his time came to be called up in 1940 he went into the Guards and later, when he became a sergeant, he was posted to the King as batman.

He went with the King on his visit to the battlefields of North Africa. For the South African tour, Jerram will pack the tropical drill his master wore in North Africa.

Formalities on this tour will be simplified. That makes Jerram's job a little easier. The King will often wear morning dress and South Africans who do not possess it will be able to wear less formal attire.

With particular care Jerram packed the King's lounge suits, which are built and grey. "These," thinks Jerram, "will probably set fashions in men's tailoring and create the world demand for Yorkshire woolsens." And the thought pleases Jerram.

Used to it

CHIEF OF STAFF for the tour is Sir Alan Lascelles, Private Secretary to the King. He has planned the visit from start to finish.

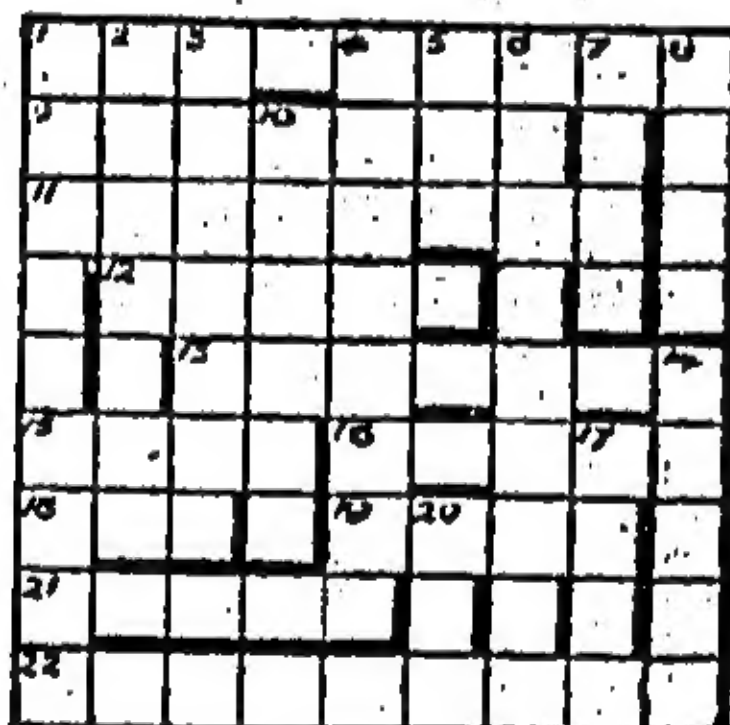
He is used to the complexities of such journeys. He was knighted by the King on the train between Niagara and Washington on the Canadian tour and the royal visit to the White House.

This is not the first time Alan Lascelles—the King calls him Tommy—has packed his bags en route for South Africa; he went there before when he was Assistant Private Secretary to the Duke of Windsor.

However trying he finds his part of the tour he will not lose his sense of humour. Once he was asked by an American newspaperman: "Are you related to Lord Hawkewood?" "I am," said Lascelles.

"How?" said the reporter. "Quite legitimately," said Lascelles.

CROSSWORD



1. Not a deformity, an accompaniment. (5)
2. The best. (7)
3. Pill with delight as you go in. (10)
4. Always precedes your Express. (5)
5. The reverse of 13. (10 letters)
6. Durs. (5)
7. How large appears without. (8)
8. Measure. (10)
9. The unwritten law of courtesy. (10)

10. "I said you can never become into unless you do." (10)
11. Unlucky accident. (5)
12. There's a change on radio in Canada. (7)
13. It closely resembles lead. (5)
14. He may plan many an uprising. (10)
15. To find yourself in this is a difficult position. (4)
16. The reverse of 10. (4)
17. It sounds like an attempt at a verse, but it isn't. (10)
18. Trolls. (10)
19. Notice. (8)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle. Across: 1. Unlucky accident. 2. Unlucky accident. 3. Unlucky accident. 4. Unlucky accident. 5. Unlucky accident. 6. Unlucky accident. 7. Unlucky accident. 8. Unlucky accident. 9. Unlucky accident. 10. Unlucky accident. 11. Unlucky accident. 12. Unlucky accident. 13. Unlucky accident. 14. Unlucky accident. 15. Unlucky accident. 16. Unlucky accident. 17. Unlucky accident. 18. Unlucky accident. 19. Unlucky accident. 20. Unlucky accident.

NANCY Lot That Be a Lesson!



When You Feel Tired and Restless take Elliotts Nerve Brain Tonic and On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by June Harker for Lois Leeds.

Brush on your compact rouge and get a soft, smooth colour job.

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—I use dry rouge for retouching but it never looks as soft and nice as it should. The puff seems to smear. Any ideas for me?"—D. K.

The rouge puff absorbs oil and naturally it gives a smeary application. The perfect way to apply colour to your cheeks is to use a touch of cream rouge after smoothing on a powder foundation. Blot the foundation, then brush and pat on your face powder. Touch up your cheeks by brushing on the dry

BUSINESS OUTFIT



Mrs. O'Connell, 34, says: "At a West End store I saw a grey and white bird's-eye suit, which is well-fitting yet roomy enough. Black accessories—leather bag, gloves, suede shoes—are well chosen, carried a step further by the black bow trimming her pretty pale grey felt hat at the back. At the neck of her plain white blouse she wears a cameo brooch, and pearl earrings add a final touch of light to this typical business outfit."

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Do you have to take your girl to a restaurant? When I was courting your mother, I always could kid her into cooking a meal at her home!"

Royalists On Way Out Of Italian Army

The purge is on within the officer ranks of the Italian Army. According to an authoritative source in Italian military circles, the operation has been in effect since the changeover from monarchy to a republic on June 2 last.

LOWLAND SCOTS NEWSLETTER

By F. CROWLEY

The outbreak of fire at Burnbank mine, West Calder, records that the Scots shale industry, which is the only source in Great Britain of the shale used in the manufacture of low-temperature distillation of coal.

The entire industry is concentrated in Mid and West Lothian and a large proportion of the world production of oil from such sources comes from Scotland.

James Young had not proceeded very far when he found the famous Torbarnhill canal coal, which was really a rich oil shale. In the parish of West Calder Dr Young acquired the lands of Addiewell and there, in 1864, his friend Dr David Livingstone, the explorer and missionary, laid the foundation of the Addiewell Oil Works.

Burnbank mine, West Calder, was one of the developments carried out by Scottish Oils Ltd., which has the control of the industry, some time before the outbreak of war.

Scots Film Industry

Possibility of a new Scots film industry was indicated by Sir Patrick J. Dollan at a luncheon in Glasgow with cinema experts, one of the three Scottish industrial estates being mentioned as possible location for the film studio—North Glasgow, Vale of Leven or Newhouse. The studio would be sound-equipped. So far, however, no approach has been made to Scottish industrial estates.

Army Giving Up Land

By July and August the Army will have surrendered to Scotland some 250,000 acres of land held by them for military and other purposes under requisition. This will leave them with 80,000 acres which will be retained for training purposes. All obstructions and ammunition will be cleared; there are few heavily concentrated areas in Scotland and the land is usually useless for cultivation.

Caledonian Church Centenary

Just 100 years ago, on January 21, 1847, was founded the Caledonian Church in the Holloway Road, London, as a place of worship for the children of the Royal Caledonian Schools. After more than half a century, however, the children were moved out to Bushey, Hertfordshire, the area having become too congested, but the church continued and drew many London Scots. It has, in recent years, become the North London centre for Rovers and Boy Scouts.

Centenary services are planned when the Rev Dr Archibald M'Hargrave, of the principal R.A.F. cadet, and the Rev R. F. V. Scott, minister of St Columba's, will take part.

New Religious Magazine

Unbiased reporting of religious news and a plethora of illustrations are to be features of a new religious magazine. Publication is expected within a couple of months from Edinburgh, and the whole production is planned to be on the most modern lines.

Idea emanated from a suggestion made by professor Nathaniel Micklem, whose Christian News-letter was a wartime broadcast by the BBC.

Scot FBI President Elect

When Sir Clive Baillieu retires from the presidency of the Federation of British Industries after two years of office in April, Sir Frederick Bala will be the nominee of the Grand Council to succeed him.

Sir Frederick, who was appointed deputy president in February 1946, is an Aberdonian, coming from stock of divines who "came out" in the Disruption. He served with 4th Gordons in World War I, when he gained the MC and was twice mentioned in dispatches. He was twice wounded, however, and lost his left arm.

A deputy chairman of the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd, Sir Frederick was knighted last year. During the war, from 1941 to 1944, he was chairman of the Chemical Control Board, Ministry of Supply, and of the Chemical Planning Committee, Ministry of Production.

Sir Frederick's wife, a gifted poetess, died last year. His only son is shortly proceeding to America to produce for John Gielgud.

Souvenirs Ideas Wanted

Ideas for souvenirs which will be worthy of Scottish tradition, art, culture and industry are wanted by the Scottish Tourist Board, in conjunction with the Scottish Committee of the Council of Industrial Design. Articles to be produced from wood, metal, leather, paper, textiles and glass are among the items for which ideas are wanted in a competition open to the general public. Inability to sketch will be no hindrance in the competition as the authorities will accept written ideas, as for example, for appropriately designed containers for shortbread, cake, confections and fish. Where selected souvenirs are produced it

Despite the many inroads made into the Italian army by the Fascist hierarchy, the nation's armed forces remained in substance a "royal Italian army," and as such, always swore allegiance to the King.

According to inside information, the presence of so many monarchist sympathisers in the army has caused no little concern among the leaders of the new Italian Republic. There has been inaugurated a concentrated programme providing for the gradual elimination from the ranks of all officers who in any way, had monarchist tendencies or had found favour in the eyes of the crown.

Recent Incident

One of the recent incidents tending to substantiate this allegation was the announced intention of the Italian Army Chief of Staff, General Raffaele Cadorna, to ask relief of duty, presumably to retire to private life.

General Cadorna, son of Italy's World War I military commander, and Commander-in-Chief of the Italian army during the German occupation of northern Italy, is only 52 years old—a very early age at which to retire from active duty.

An Italian ex-patriot who came in contact with General Cadorna frequently during the underground struggle against the German aggressors in Northern Italy, said that the Italian Chief of Staff would like to retire more because he feels his services are no longer desired by the Italian Republic than because of any feeling that he is too old or unfit physically for military service.

General Humiliated

This patriot, who was awarded the Bronze Star by General Mark Clark, declared that General Cadorna's intention to retire from the Italian Army came about largely as a result of the allegedly humiliating treatment he received during the partisan congress recently held at Florence.

He declared that with the exception of the representatives of the autonomous patriot formations in Northern Italy, General Cadorna was roundly booed by Leftist politically-sponsored groups when he got up to speak.

He also said that General Cadorna keenly felt the affront when, as commanding officer of all the patriot formations in Northern Italy during the German occupation, he was not even offered a place on the speakers' platform. He sat in the audience on one of the wooden benches throughout the whole congress.

Wiping Out The Tsetse Fly

C. B. Symes, senior medical entomologist of Kenya colony, says that if methods of distributing such poisons as DDT or dieldrin over large areas were improved, the dreaded African tsetse fly and the sleeping sickness it transmits may be completely eliminated.

Already, increased use of such insecticides have wiped out 90 per cent of the disease-bearing insects in some regions of Africa.

Methods now used includes aerial spraying, which covers only the top layers of vegetation, the use of "drifting" aerial containers that spread the insecticides at ground level and smokes containing the bug destroyer.—Associated Press.

is proposed to offer manufacturers the protection of an appropriately designed national mark.

Centenarian Not Impressed

When Mrs J. Clark looks around from her home in Argyle Crescent, Joppa, near Edinburgh, she is "not impressed" by the modern world.

Mrs Clark has just celebrated her 100th birthday with a couple of cakes incorporating a crinoline lady with the date 1847, and the other "100 not out."

When she and her husband went into their home nearly 60 years ago, green fields surrounded them. Today houses cover the area. And her husband, who was a builder, built the block of houses.

Robert Louis Stevenson was a friend of this sprightly centenarian, whose memory and hearing are very good. Mrs Clark has 10 daughters and 10 grandchildren and is still very active and cheerful.



"I WAS SO ILL I WAS AFRAID TO READ THE DEATH NOTICES IN THE NEWSPAPER, FOR FEAR I'D SEE MY OWN NAME!"

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

Easton, Penn.—Mr and Mrs Robert Johnston have arranged an American education for a Japanese suicide pilot although their son was killed by one. They believe only goodwill can prevent another war.

PRIVATE RELIGION

Athens.—In the small town of Anthrakia, in northwest Macedonia, the roads of which are heavily blocked with snow, Kapitan Lassanis, major bandit chief, is reported to have established his own religious hierarchy by appointing a rebel bishop. He has decreed that henceforth marriage licences will be valid only through his bishop.

THE BIG SLEEP

Trenton, N. J.—Albert Herpin, aged 95, shut his eyes and went to sleep for the first and last time in his life. He lived in a shack with no bed and claimed never to have had a minute's sleep in his life. The only medical attempt to prove this claim ended after a fortnight with all the "vigilant" doctors, but not Herpin, falling asleep.

MUSCULAR MOLARS

Seville.—Joe Caron, world's champion "strong man", muzzed 2,000 Seville citizens by drawing three fully-loaded trammers more than 200 yards with his teeth.

FIRST WAR CRIMES FINE

Singapore.—For the first time in the war crimes trials in Singapore, a Japanese was fined £230 for ill-treating a Bangkok millionaire. The accused, son of a rich Japanese who married into the Siamese Royal family, was also sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

EVEREST AIR ATTEMPT

Darwin.—Another attempt to climb Mount Everest will be made in 1949 or 1950. The leader of the party will be Group Captain A. F. Bandit of the RAF, attached to the Air Ministry on special duty. Bandit, who has completed the first solo flight from England to Australia since the war, said he stopped long enough in India to discuss details of the proposed ascent.

If the permission of Tibet can be obtained, the party intend investigating the possibility of an aerial drop to the 10,000 foot level on Everest to establish base camp and move upward, bringing in supplies at regular intervals by air. Bandit said the expedition was being backed by an unnamed Scotsman.

SURPRISE REWARD

Johannesburg.—Tris Tillard, a gold miner in the famous Randfontein mine, one of the deepest in the world, was once in a POW hospital in Italy. He befriended a temporarily blinded Dragoon Guardsman called Grey and protected him from abusive guards. On liberation, Tillard went 7,000 miles home to the gold mine and Grey went back to the staff at Buckingham Palace. The King wants to see him when in South Africa—to thank him.

THE COMPLETE DUEL

Paris.—In the highest tradition to the 17th Century code of honour, two French workmen fought a duel outside their home in a village near Toulon.

Marcel Pouget, 45, picked a fight with his stepson, George Chauvin, 18, and demanded instant settlement. There were only an old revolver and a shotgun in the house. Marcel won the test and picked the revolver. With only Madame Pouget as a witness the strictest duelling etiquette was observed. Both men fired. Both fell dead.

Nuffield Plans People's Car

The Nuffield Organisation was evolving a "British people's car," Sir Miles Thomas said recently.

Sir Miles Thomas, who is vice-chairman of the Nuffield Organisation, has just returned to England from a tour of America.

The car will be made to suit the wants of Empire peoples," he added. "We are evolving the design through market research, scientific study, and experiment. We have produced test models which have undergone mileage tests in Britain and abroad. Announcement of the date of release for the car depends on production and other factors."

SIX WIVES WERE TOO MANY

The American movie censorship office recently refused to permit six wives to be shown in a detective film.

The script of an untitled Philo Vance movie was returned to the studios with the notation that four wives were all censors would allow, three of them ex-wives and one current spouse, says United Press.

N. Z. Expedition To Antarctic

New Zealand is thinking about sending an expedition to the Antarctic, already the goal of numerous expeditions. Prime Minister Fraser said recently a committee is investigating the practicability of establishing next year a permanent scientific station in the Ross Sea dependency.—Associated Press.

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

IT'S THE MUSICAL OF YOUR 'DREAM VACATION' COME TRUE!

CARMEN MIRANDA
CESAR ROMERO



with George Barber
Sheldon Leonard • Leonid Kinskey
Chris-Pin Martin • Billy Gilbert
A 20th Century-Fox Picture



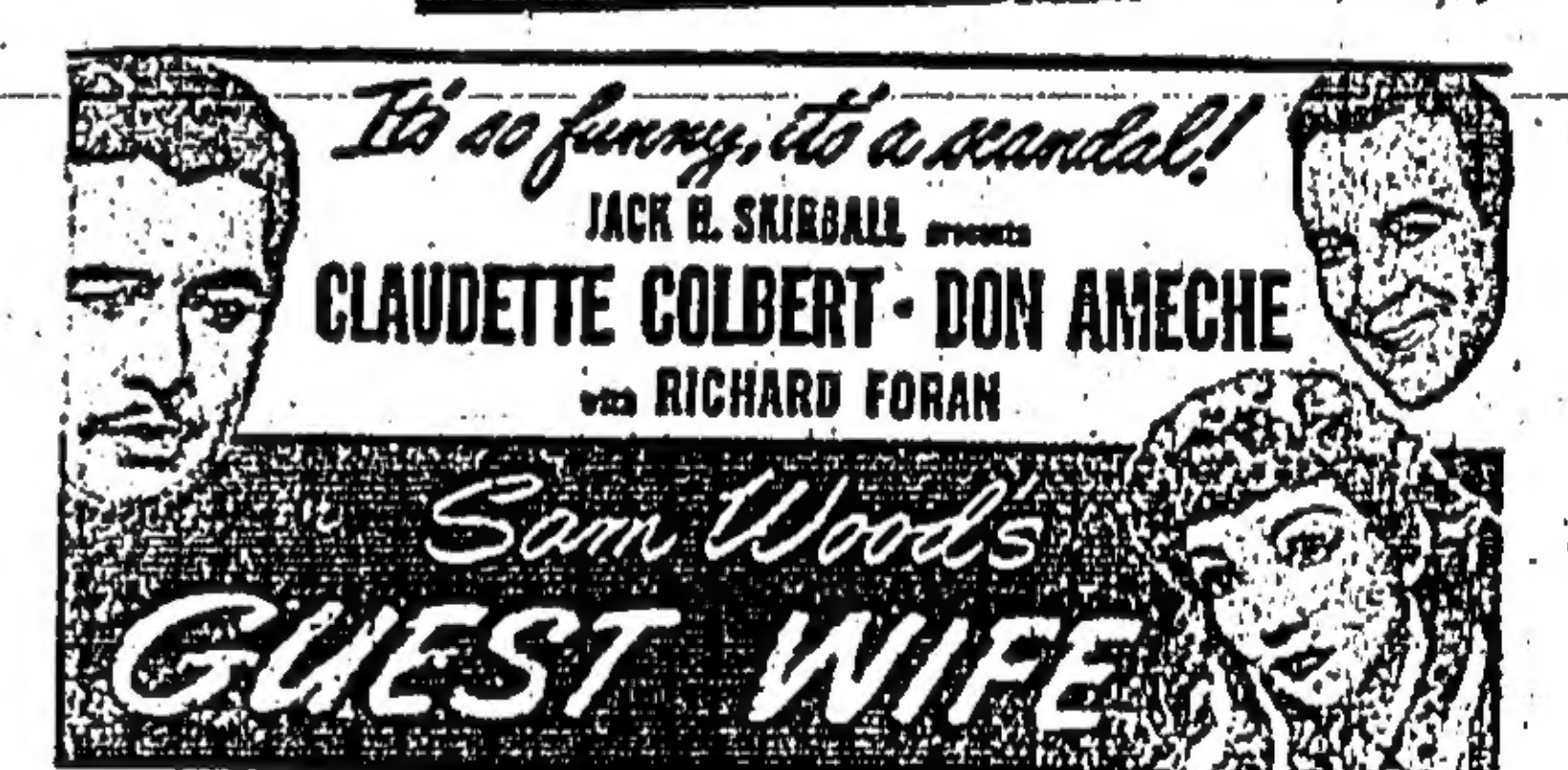
ADDED! LATEST MARCH OF TIME!
"PROBLEM DRINKERS"

CENTRAL THEATRE

5 SHOWS DAILY
At 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
THE FINAL EPISODE



SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



It's so funny, it's a scandal!
JACK R. SKIDBALL presents
CLAUDETTE COLBERT • DON AMECHE
with RICHARD FORAN
Sam Wood's
GUEST WIFE

SHOWING TO-DAY **CATHAY** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Tyrone POWER • Maureen O'HARA in the
"BLACK SWAN"

with: Thomas MITCHELL • George SANDERS
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

EXTRA PERFORMANCE ON SUNDAY AT 12.30 P.M.
Ingrid BERGMAN "CASABLANCA"
Humphrey BOGART in

Swiss Offer To Ex-Servicemen

Mr Wilfred Palling, Britain's Minister of Pensions, has announced that the people and Government of Switzerland, through the organisation of the "Don Suisse", have made large contributions to be spent in alleviating and remedying the effects of the war in European countries.

"Their appreciation of the British war effort has already been shown in various ways," said Mr Palling, "and I have now received through the Swiss Minister in London, an offer from the 'Don Suisse' to provide at its cost accommodation in Sanatoria at Loyal, Switzerland, for the treatment of 100 British ex-Servicemen suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. I have gratefully accepted this generous offer."



AT THE LEE THEATRE

